

REM

REMONSTRANCE, *n. f.* [*remonstrance*, Fr. from *remonstrare*.]
1. Show; discovery. Not in use.
You may marvel, why I would not rather
Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power,
Than let him be so lost. *Shakef. Meas. for Meas.*
2. Strong representation.
The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also
give them power of confirming it unto others, either with
miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible remon-
strance of sound reason. *Hooker, b. v. f. 10.*
A large family of daughters have drawn up a remonstrance,
in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to
take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of
bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addison's Spectator.*
Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer
him to attend to the remonstrances of justice. *Rogers.*
To REMONSTRATE, *v. n.* [*remonstrare*, Lat. *remonstrare*,
Fr.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on
any side in strong terms.
REMORA, *n. f.* [*Latin*.]
1. A let or obstacle.
2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards
their passage through the water.
Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach
and remora. *Peacham on Blazoning.*
The remora is about three quarters of a yard long; his
body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to
the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his
chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader; and
produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great
number of little prickles. *Grew.*
To REMORATE, *v. a.* [*remorare*, Latin.] To hinder; to
delay. *Diol.*
REMORSE, *n. f.* [*remorsus*, Lat.]
1. Pain of guilt.
Not that he believed they could be restrained from that
impious act by any remorse of conscience, or that they had
not wickedness enough to design and execute it. *Clarendon.*
2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetic sorrow.
Many little esteem of their own lives, yet for remorse of
their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser.*
Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice
To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and remorse more strange;
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shakef. Mer. of Ven.*
The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little remorse
as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shakef.*
Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorse; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*
REMORSEFUL, *adj.* [*remorseful* and *full*.] Tender; compassionate.
O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wife, remorseful well accomplish'd. *Shakef.*
Love, that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,
To the great tender turns a frowe offence. *Shakef.*
The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
REMORSELESS, *adj.* [*from remorse*.] Unpitied; cruel; savage.
Where were the nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas. *Milton.*
O the inexpressible horror that will seize upon a finner,
when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when
he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his re-
morseless adversaries. *South's Sermons.*
REMOTTE, *adj.* [*remotus*, Lat.]
1. Distant; not immediate.
In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all remote and
even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*
2. Distant; not at hand.
3. Removed far off; placed not near.
Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either
amongst, or remote from all bodies, it can, in this uniform
idea of space, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*
In quiet shades, content with rural sports,
Give me a life, remote from guilty courts. *Granville.*
4. Foreign.
5. Distant; not closely connected.
An unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest
cause. *Glanvill.*
Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate
ideas, that shew the connection of remote ones. *Locke.*
6. Alien; not agreeing.
All those propositions, how remote soever from reason, are
so sacred, that men will sooner part with their lives, than
suffer themselves to doubt of them. *Locke.*
7. Abstracted.
REMOTELY, *adv.* [*from remote*.] Not nearly; at a distance.
It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inha-
bited, at least not remotely planted before the flood. *Brown.*
Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed remotely al-
lied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid, Dry-

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While the fainting Dutch remotely fire
In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile, *Smith.*
High on the mound he dy'd, *Smith.*
REMO'NESS, *n. f.* [*from remote*.] State of being remote;
distance; not nearness.
The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by reason of
our remoteness appear extremely little. *Boyle.*
Titian employed brown and earthly colours upon the fore-
part, and has reserved his greater light for remotenesses and the
back part of his landscapes. *Dryden.*
If the greatest part of bodies escape our notice by their re-
moteness, others are no less concealed by their minuteness. *Locke.*
His obscurities generally arise from the remoteness of the
customs, persons and things he alludes to. *Addison.*
REMO'N, *n. f.* [*from remotus*, Lat.] The act of remov-
ing; the state of being removed to distance.
All this safety were remotion, and thy defence absence. *Sha.*
This act persuades me,
'Tis the remotion of the duke and her. *Shakef.*
The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illa-
tion, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to con-
clude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of
the consequent, or from the remotion of the consequent to
the remotion of the antecedent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
REMOVABLE, *adj.* [*from remove*.] Such as may be removed.
The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that
they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own in-
capacity, and that they are therefore removable at their bi-
shop's will, yield what pleaseth him. *Spenser.*
In such a chapel, such curate is removable at the pleasure
of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
REMOVABLE, *n. f.* [*from remove*.]
1. The act of putting out of any place.
By which removal of one extremity with another, the
world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere
exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.*
2. The act of putting away.
The removal of such a disease is not to be attempted by
active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be
taken away by violence. *Arbutnot.*
3. Diminution from a post.
If the removal of these persons from their posts has pro-
duced such popular commotions, the continuance of them
might have produced something more fatal. *Addison.*
Whether his removal was caused by his own fears or other
men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body
of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of go-
vernment they pleased. *Swift.*
4. The state of being removed.
The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a
removal, is voluntary. *Locke.*
To REMOVE, *v. a.* [*removere*, Lat. *removere*, Fr.]
1. To put from its place; to take or put away.
Good God remove
The means that makes us strangers! *Shakef. Macbeth.*
He removeth away the speech of the truffy, and taketh
away the understanding of the aged. *Job xii. 20.*
Remove thy stroke away from me; I am consumed by the
blow. *Psal. xxxix. 13.*
So would he have removed thee out of the straight into a
broad place. *Job xxxvi. 16.*
He longer in this paradise dwell
Permits not; to remove thee I am come,
And send thee from the garden forth to till
The ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea
to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*
You, who fill the blissful seats above
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
But every monarch be the scourge of God;
If from your thoughts Ulysses you remove,
Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. To place at a distance.
They are farther removed from a title to be innate, and the
doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is
stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.*
To REMO'VE, *v. n.*
1. To change place.
2. To go from one place to another.
A short exile must for show precede;
The term expir'd, from Candia they remove,
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*
How oft from pomp and state did I remove
To feed despair. *Prior.*
REMOVE, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Change of place.
2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.
What is early received in any considerable strength of im-
pression, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of diffi-
cult remove. *Glanvill's Steps.*
3. Translation

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3. Translation of one to the place of another.
Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear;
Hold, take you this, my sweets, and give me thine;
So shall Bion take me for Rosaline;
And change your favours too; so shall your loves
Woo contrary deceiv'd by these removers. *Shakef.*
4. State of being removed.
This place should be both school and university, not need-
ing a remove to any other house of scholarship. *Milton.*
He that considers how little our constitution can bear a
remove into parts of this air, not much higher than that we
breathe in, will be satisfied, that the allwise architect has
suited our organs, and the bodies that are to effect them, one
to another. *Locke.*
5. Act of moving a cheftman or draught.
6. Departure; act of going away.
So look'd Astræa, her remove design'd,
On those distressed friends she left behind. *Waller.*
7. The act of changing place.
Let him, upon his removes from one place to another, pro-
cure recommendation to some person of quality residing in
the place whither he removeth. *Bacon's Essays.*
8. A stop in the scale of gradation.
In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the
descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that
in each remove differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*
A freeholder is but one remove from a legislator, and ought
to stand up in the defence of those laws. *Addison.*
9. A small distance.
The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal
in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circum-
stances, of but a very small remove one from another. *Rogers.*
10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.
His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted nails. *Sw.*
REMOVED, *particp. adj.* [*from remove*.] Remote; separate
from others.
Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in
so removed a dwelling. *Shakef. As You Like it.*
REMOVEDNESS, *n. f.* [*from removed*.] The state of being
removed; remoteness.
I have eyes under my service, which look upon his re-
movedness. *Shakef.*
REMOVED, *n. f.* [*from remove*.] One that removes.
The mislayer of a merstone is to blame; but the unjust
judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth
amiss. *Bacon.*
Hafly fortune maketh an enterpriser and remover, but the
exercised fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*
To REMO'VE, *v. n.* [*remover*, Fr.] To mount again.
Stout Cymon soon remounts, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden.*
The rest remounts with the ascending vapours, or is washed
down into rivers, and transmitteth into the sea. *Woodward.*
RENUMERABLE, *adj.* [*from remunerare*.] Rewardable.
To REMUNERATE, *v. a.* [*remunerare*, Lat. *remunerare*, Fr.]
To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.
Is he not then beholden to the man,
That brought her for this high good turn to far?
Yes; and will nobly remunerate. *Shakef. Titus Andron.*
Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had
received satisfaction in matters of fo great importance; and
because he could not remunerate them with any general pa-
don, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*
In another parable, he represents the great beneficence of
wherewith the Lord shall remunerate the faithful servant. *Boyle.*
RENUMERATION, *n. f.* [*from remunerare*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Lat.]
Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.
Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there
is remuneration, for the best ward of mine honour is reward-
ing my dependants. *Shakef. Love's Labour Lost.*
He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the
last remunerations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the
church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed
without any prospect of an evil remuneration. *Ayliffe.*
RENUMERATIVE, *adj.* [*from remunerare*.] Exercised in giving
rewards.
The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the
attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of
his punitive and remunerative justice. *Boyle.*
To REMURMUR, *v. a.* [*re and murmur*.] To utter back in
murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.
Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze;
And told in sighs to all the trembling trees;
The trembling trees, in ev'ry plain and wood,
Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. *Pope.*
To REMURMUR, *v. n.* [*remurmure*, Lat.] To murmur back;
to echo a low hoarse sound.
Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;
The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around,
And echoes to th' Athenian shores rebound. *Dryden.*

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His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods
In sighs remurmur'd to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*
RENARD, *n. f.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in
fable.
Before the break of day,
Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*
RENA'CENT, *adj.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising
again into being.
RENA'SCIBLE, *adj.* [*renascibilis*, Lat.] Possible to be produced
again.
To RENA'VIGATE, [*re and navigare*.] To sail again.
RENCOUNTER, *n. f.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]
1. Clash; collision.
You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by
rubbing, as that the rencounter of any bodies should awaken
them into perception. *Collier.*
2. Personal opposition.
Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech,
that has a relation to the rencounter. *Addison.*
So when the trumpet founding gives the sign,
The jutting chiefs in rude rencounter join:
So meet, and so renew the dextrous fight;
Their clattering arms with the fierce shock rebound. *Gran.*
3. Loose or casual engagement.
The confederates should turn to their advantage their appa-
rent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number
the enemy in all rencounters and engagements. *Addison.*
4. Sudden combat without premeditation.
To RENCOUNTER, *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]
1. To clash; to collide.
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
3. To skirmish with another.
4. To fight hand to hand.
To REND, *v. a.* [*pret. and pret. pass. rent*.] [*rentan*, Saxon.]
To tear with violence; to lacerate.
Will you hence
Before the tag return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
He rent a lion as he would have rent a kid, and he had no-
thing in his hand. *Jud. xiv. 4.*
I will not rend away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to
thy son. *1 Kings xi. 13.*
By the thund'rer's stroke it from th' root is rent,
So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent. *Cowley.*
What you command me to relate,
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations rent. *Dryden.*
Look round to see
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Zenis.*
Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was
shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects,
that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by
rending a settled empire into a multitude of little govern-
ments. *Locke.*
When its way th' impetuous passion found,
I rend my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*
From cloud to cloud the rending lightnings rage. *Thomf.*
RENDER, *n. f.* [*from rend*.] One that rends; a tearer.
To RENDER, *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]
1. To return; to pay back.
What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits. *Ps.*
They that render evil for good are adversaries. *Ps. xxxviii.*
Will ye render me a recompense?
Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and
see there God, the righteous judge, ready to render every man
according to his deeds. *Locke.*
2. To restore; to give back.
Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main. *Addison.*
3. To give upon demand.
The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men
that can render a reason. *Proverbs xxvi. 16.*
4. To invest with qualities; to make.
Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is
no wonder if the same nature renders him solicitous about the
issue. *South's Sermons.*
Love
Can answer love, and render bliss secure, *Thomson.*
5. To represent; to exhibit.
I heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did render him the most unnatural
That liv'd amongst men. *Shakef.*
6. To translate.
Render it in the English a circle; but 'tis more truly ren-
dered a sphere. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
He has a clearer idea of strigil and fistrum, a curry-comb
and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries render
them by. *Locke.*
He